Journal Pre-proof

Hipertricosis adquirida tras un tatuaje de henna

A. Giacaman Dra A. Martín-Santiago

PII: S0001-7310(25)00366-7

DOI: https://doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.ad.2025.05.006

Reference: AD 4383

To appear in: Actas dermosifiliograficas

Received Date: 27 September 2023

Accepted Date: 16 October 2023

Please cite this article as: Giacaman A, Martín-Santiago A, Hipertricosis adquirida tras un tatuaje de henna, *Actas dermosifiliograficas* (2025), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ad.2025.05.006

This is a PDF file of an article that has undergone enhancements after acceptance, such as the addition of a cover page and metadata, and formatting for readability, but it is not yet the definitive version of record. This version will undergo additional copyediting, typesetting and review before it is published in its final form, but we are providing this version to give early visibility of the article. Please note that, during the production process, errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

© 2025 AEDV. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U.



Journal Pre-proof

Refers to AD_4285

IMÁGENES EN DERMATOLOGÍA

Hipertricosis adquirida tras un tatuaje de henna

[[Translated article]]Acquired Hypertrichosis Following a Henna Tattoo

Autores:

A. Giacaman¹, A. Martín-Santiago¹.

1. Departamento de Dermatología. Hospital Universitario Son Espases.

Correspondencia:

Dra. Aniza Giacaman,

E-mail: anizagiacaman@gmail.com

A 5-year-old child consulted with a 2-month history of hypertrichosis of geometric distribution on his right arm (fig. 1A). The lesion had appeared 2 weeks after getting a henna tattoo during the summer holidays and became more evident as the tattoo lost its color. The child did not exhibit eczema or pruritus. Dermoscopy revealed the presence of increased number and diameter of hairs (fig. 1B).

Hypertrichosis is a rarely described reaction following the use of henna tattoos, with a higher frequency in children and young people. Cause is unknown. It is sometimes associated with allergic contact dermatitis related to the use of additives that are used to make the dye darker and longer-lasting on the skin. However, it could also be due to a direct effect of henna on the skin, as cases of hypertrichosis in asymptomatic patients have been reported. The resolution of hypertrichosis usually occurs within 3-4 months, without any treatment.

Journal Pre-proof

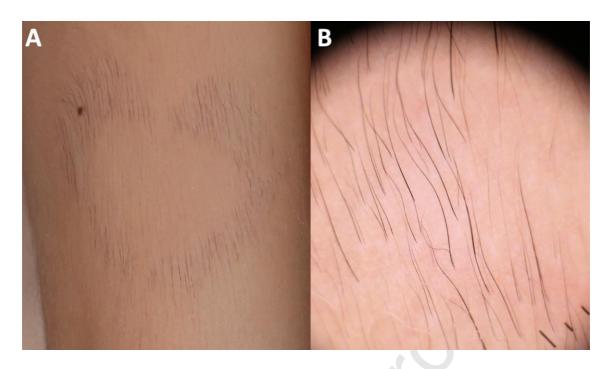


Figure 1.